

ABOUT THE STATE

HAPPENINGS OF INTEREST FROM DIFFERENT SECTIONS

Putney has arranged for a community picnic with athletic events, basketball, baseball and music and a play by local talent to celebrate July 4.

The J. F. Gidder Mfg. Co. of Burlington has received from England an order for angle shears and presses, costing \$250. They are for the British admiralty.

Two women who were gathering ferns on Wastanquet mountain in Brattleboro, encountered rattlesnakes, which one of them killed with a rock. As a trophy they brought home the snake's tail, which had nine rattles.

Silas Wright Tablet.

A feature of the Middlebury college commencement will be the presentation and unveiling of a tablet in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the graduation of Silas Wright, governor of the state of New York, and U. S. senator. The presentation address will be made by Judge Warrington Putnam of Brooklyn, chief justice of the appellate division, supreme court of New York. The tablet will be of bronze and will be placed in the old chapel, where there are already many memorials of illustrious graduates of Middlebury.

This commencement is also the 75th anniversary of the graduation of Edward J. Phelps, minister of England, and Henry Norman Hudson, the Shakespearean critic. Movement has been started to endow a chair in the English department in commemoration of Dr. Hudson, who has been called Middlebury's greatest graduate in the field of pure letters.

ORANGE COUNTY COURT.

Plaintiffs Given \$1 in Maiment vs. Frazier Last Week.

Chelsea, June 14.—The case of George and Gertrude Maiment vs. David J. Frazier was completed Wednesday when the jury, through its foreman, George C. Flint of Brattleboro, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs to recover the sum of \$1. Judgment has not been rendered on the verdict and the plaintiffs have filed a motion to set aside the judgment, while the defendant has filed a motion to restrict the recovery by the plaintiff of more costs than the amount of damages.

The third case tried by jury was that of Belle Camp vs. Dix Camp, which was an action of trespass, the parties being brother and sister, residing in the town of Randolph. The case was tried by jury at the December term of 1912 when the jury found for the plaintiff to recover the sum of \$102.08 and costs. The defendant took the case to supreme court on appeal and in that court the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded. This case was short, occupying the attention of the court but one day, and the jury returned, through their foreman, Frank Haynes of Orange, a verdict for the plaintiff to recover of the defendant the sum of \$33.40 damages. M. M. Wilson of Randolph appeared for the plaintiff and Wallace Batchelder of Bethel and David S. Conant of Bradford appeared for the defendant.

Several cases set for trial having been entered settled and discontinued found the business of the court in such condition that there was no further work that could be ready until to-day, and on Friday morning a recess was taken until to-day.

A few divorce cases were heard during the week and bills were decreed as follows: Florence Judd vs. John Judd, the petitioner was from Thetford and a bill was decreed to her for the cause of desertion and the care and custody of her minor children was decreed to her during the remainder of their minority. David S. Conant appeared for the petitioner.

In the case of Gertrude Tucker vs. Charles C. Tucker of Tunbridge, an amicable settlement was reached through their attorneys and the case was discontinued. W. H. Sprague appeared for Mrs. Tucker and S. C. Wilson appeared for Mr. Tucker.

Angie Comstock vs. Arthur Comstock of Corinth a bill was granted on the ground of intolerable severity and alimony was granted petitioner. David S. Conant of Bradford appeared for the petitioner.

Rev. Absalom Roginald Crewe of Randolph appeared before the court on Saturday, June 5, and asked himself for examination and received his final papers and became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

State's Attorney Williams has filed several informations which will undoubtedly give the jury some work when the criminal docket is reached.

Where the Dishonor Lies.

The scandal at Annapolis is extremely painful. Without going into the ifs and ands of the testimony, that young men of the United States naval academy should come under the suspicion of cheating in examinations is humiliating to say the least. The country at large has been taught to regard these young men as a picked company among a picked class of college men, an aristocracy within an aristocracy. Their lives are supposed to be dedicated to the service of the nation. It is not suggested that cheating is not practiced at other colleges. It is suggested that if there is any college where we have a right to expect that cheating shall exist less than in another, that place is the United States naval academy at Annapolis.

If there is any truth in the charges, we decline to believe that the fault lies so much in the young men themselves as in certain fundamental defects of the military idea which enters so largely into their training. War is the reversal of all the ordinary human standards. Militarism sets up a new standard. Training young men for war and you challenge these ordinary human standards in a hundred ways hardly suspected by those who receive the training. In militarism, deception may be "strategy," in peace, it may be cheating.

"All's fair in love and war."

The point is that neither love nor war make the unfair fair.

There is no question but that Annapolis men, as men, are a fine type. It is all the more pity if certain men among them have yielded to influences which we all agree to be regrettable, but which seem to be inherent in any system of militarism, however modified. There are numbers of men (our army and navy) who are full of them who never yield to these subversive influences. And there are some that do. We do not blame the men who do. We blame the military idea.

POULTRY BREEDING.

Community Poultry Breeding Work Is Started in Virginia.

The 80 members of the Middletown, Va., county high school poultry club have shipped 1,500 settings of purebred Barred Plymouth Rock eggs so far this season. The club represents a new idea in poultry work—community poultry breeding. It offers great opportunities for the improvement of poultry stock, as well as the marketing of poultry and eggs, and can easily be adopted by many of the schools teaching agricultural subjects. A single flock of about 30 purebred Plymouth Rocks forms a nucleus for the distribution throughout the district of eggs for hatching. The students have formed a poultry club, and are furnished eggs from these purebred fowls. But the students are not the only ones to benefit from the flock. Their parents and anyone within the county can obtain a setting of eggs for hatching, in payment for which they return in the fall one of the chickens hatched from the eggs. The members of the club and other individuals who obtain eggs to start raising purebred stock, however, have to pledge themselves to hatch eggs from this source only. Thus from this single flock there is built up in the community practically one purebred strain of poultry.

The care of the poultry is part of the schoolhouse janitor's work, and thus the poultry is systematically cared for by one attendant rather than under a hit or miss plan where a number of school children "try their hand" at feeding the fowls.

Two male birds are kept with the 30 hens only during the breeding season, and eggs are sold in the open market when not sold to club members or individuals for setting. To prevent inbreeding, however, the roosters of a different strain may be substituted each spring. One of the United States department of agriculture's specialists will this fall visit the school and farms in the vicinity of Middletown and help select the best poultry for breeding purposes. These breeders will be retained on the farms on which they were grown, and thus the farmer or school child who has once obtained a setting of eggs will not need again to apply at the school for more.

MAY REMODEL HOTEL.

Architect of Hotel Barre Looking Over Bardwell in Rutland.

Rutland, June 14.—George M. Bartlett of New York is in the city looking over the Bardwell with a view to recommending alterations in order to make the building more modern and give greater accommodations for the public. It is probable that the W. S. Swallow company of New York, which he represents, will make the alterations for the company which recently bought the hotel from Charles H. Lator. Until Mr. Bartlett makes his report the details of the repairs cannot be given, but it is the intention of the new management to put the hotel on a par with the best to be found in Vermont.

Mr. Bartlett is well known in the state. He designed the Hotel Vermont at Burlington and remodeled the Howard Natting bank of that city. The new hotel at Barre is also the result of his designing.

MARRIED IN WILLIAMSTOWN.

Miss E. Jessamine Billings the Bride of Roy W. Bragg—Both From Orange.

At the residence of Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Roberts in Williamstown on the afternoon of June 2 occurred the marriage of Miss E. Jessamine Billings and Roy W. Bragg, both of Orange. The bride was becomingly carried in blue messaline and lace and carried a bouquet of white carnations.

After a short carriage drive, Mr. and Mrs. Bragg will return to Orange to reside with Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Billings, the bride's parents, who have recently purchased a large farm in that town.

Mrs. Bragg, a native of Waitsfield, is an accomplished young woman who carries with her the best wishes of her many friends. Mr. Bragg is also a native of Waitsfield, where as boy and man he won a host of friends. When quite young he began clerking in a store and followed this occupation for eight or 10 years and was always efficient and popular. Later he had part interest in a store at South Royalton. Many friends wish this worthy young couple much happiness and success through life.

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A Perfect Cigar for the Gentleman While the Lady is Served a Box of Sweets

IMPORTANCE OF GARDEN PATHS

They Make or Mar the Garden.

No outdoor retreat ever proves what it should be without the appropriate inlets and outlets, and the charm of many gardens depends largely upon the walks and paths which afford inviting changes for a stroll among the gay flower-beds. What would so surely spoil a garden as awkwardly twisting paths, where puddles and holes in the ground make an eyesore of the whole place?

Thus, in making notes for some of the new paths this year, it might be well to stop and consider the fact, first of all, that the actual size of the garden must determine the number, length, and breadth of the paths. Success lies, as a rule, in broad walks for the large garden and a strip barely three feet wide for the smaller area. No form of path is more generally pleasing than the grass path, with its soft green carpet, especially when appropriately edged, but it will require proper drainage, thorough care, much mowing, as well as an alert eye for weeds.

Gravel and Brick Paths.

If a gravel path is preferred, a good foundation should be made by digging out the earth to the desired width (about a foot and a half deep), and laying old brick and stones in the bottom to a depth of six inches. On top of this put a layer some four inches thick of small stones and unsifted coal ashes, and the path is ready for the surface of gravel. This makes a smooth, clean, elastic, and satisfactory walk.

Brick walks are also very popular, and afford a fresh bit of color against the green of the lawn or a low hedge. Few plants can vie with it in color, and although the beauty of any path should lie, not in its conspicuousness and glaring tints, but in a quiet effectiveness; still bricks often lend a pleasing contrast, and are often appropriately employed with excellent results. A brick path is made by using for a foundation the same materials as in the first six-inch layer described above, and on this is spread the second layer of small stones, only mixed with lime and water and sand, to a depth of some four inches. On top of this should be put a layer two and one-half inches thick of sand, when the path is ready for laying the bricks.

For the average small garden, no walk is more picturesque than the flagged pathway, adding great charm to a gay border of hardy flowers, its soft and subdued gray always lending additional beauty to the brilliancy of the blossoms. There are various methods of preparing the ground for a flag walk, the more elaborate fashion being to place a foundation of mortar underneath the flags to insure the stones being firmly set in the ground. As a matter of fact, however, if the ground is perfectly level a layer of sand and sifted soil sufficiently deep to enable the flags to be placed in it without coming in contact with the earth beneath will make a very good bed for the flagging. Of course, the surface may not always be as even as with the more expensive and laborious mortar foundation, but it loses nothing in picturesqueness or, if each stone is set in firmly, in usefulness.

Another merit of this old-fashioned flagged path, especially significant to the flower lover, is the chance it gives of planting vines and low-growing flowers between the slabs and cracks, thus forming an unusual and charming feature of any small garden. Indeed, the close association of stone and flower as indicated here furnishes an air of leafy coolness and effective wildness very uncommon in even the most elaborate gardens. The best time to plant these flowers between the flags is while the path itself is being laid, for, as cutting and seedlings are to be preferred to ordinary seeds, it will give the gardener a chance to spread the abundant and fibrous roots without their being damaged.

Creeping Ailing Plants Between the Flags.

There is also the path which may be laid with tiles, which, when of soft colors and neatly laid in artistic designs, are often charming. But as they are rather expensive, they will prove to be somewhat impracticable for the amateur gardener. In selecting plants for the gaps in a flagged walk, one must not forget that the primary object of a path is to give access to the garden; thus only creeping plants, and preferably those which may be trodden upon without being damaged, should be made use of. Plants of very bushy or erect habit may be suitable near the margins of a path, but they should not be so placed that they will come into contact with the clothes of a passer-by, which is always very annoying.

For a path of this nature, it is generally advisable to make use of seeds and quite young plants; rooted cuttings and seedlings, in fact, are always greatly to be preferred, as they usually have abundant fibrous roots and develop into big masses the first year, if planted in the spring. They really need little attention beyond that necessary for the proper removal of weeds and faded blossoms.

Rooted cuttings are especially eligible if very narrow spots have to be filled, for it is hardly possible under such circumstances to have large plants without doing them considerable injury. Of course, plants which have been carefully grown in pots, and so have little root disturbance, are excellent for this purpose, and for them this is a very good reason to plant them out.

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ANCIENT GLACIERS.

The Early History of Great Lakes Traced Geological Survey.

Even to one trained in geology there is considerable novelty in the idea set forth by scientific men that during the great ice age the northern half of the North American continent was covered with vast sheets of ice hundreds or thousands of feet in thickness. One scarcely blame the countryman to whom a geologist was explaining that the range of hills adjacent to his farm was the terminal moraine of one of those ancient glaciers when he said: "Yes, they tell me those hills were made by ice, but I've lived here right onto 75 years and I haven't seen any ice up there."

The study and mapping of the moraines and other deposits of the ancient glaciers has for a long time been one of the lines of scientific activity carried on by the United States geological survey. Besides being matters of geologic and geographic interest, the various glacial and other associated deposits are of great importance, particularly to the agriculturists in the northern part of the United States. The pulverized and mixed rock materials spread as glacial drift over the uneven surfaces of the older rock formations in this part of the country afford the deep, rich, and enduring soils which yield in farm products constituting so great a part of the nation's wealth. The vast quantities of clay available for the manufacture of brick and drain tile and the widely distributed deposits of sand and gravel available for road metal and concrete and other work—all the results of the great glaciers—are resources of no small value. In the swamps of the glaciated area lie stored great quantities of peat awaiting the time when conditions may require their use as fuel or fertilizer.

The marginal parts of many of the great ice sheets took the form of huge lobes or more or less distinct glaciers. It is not possible to differentiate all the lobes of the earlier stages of the glacial epoch, but the closing stages are fairly well defined by great moraine ridges, the delineation of these moraines upon maps makes clear many interesting and important relations of surface configuration and drainage systems. An important contribution to the science of glacial geology, one of a series of similar reports, is monograph 63 of the United States geological survey, "The Pleistocene of Indiana and Michigan and the History of the Great Lakes," by Frank Leverett and Frank B. Taylor. In this report the authors have continued the description of the glacial deposits and history of the Great Lakes region. Their maps show the relations of the remarkable system of moraines formed by the glacial lobes which occupied the basins of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake Erie.

A Plea For Woman's Rights.

Speaking of "Woman's Rights" we rise to remark that the most flagrant disregard of "Woman's Rights" is the neglect of a man to provide life insurance for his wife. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Lawrence Building, Montpelier, Vt.

ESTATE OF BRIDGET HANLON
State of Vermont, District of Washington, ss. The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Vermont.
To all persons interested in the estate of Bridget Hanlon, late of the city of Barre, in said district, deceased, GREETING:
WHEREAS said court has assigned the 25th day of June next for examining and settling the account of the administrator of said estate, and for a decree of the residue of said estate to the lawful claimants of the same, and ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing this order three weeks successively previous to the day assigned, in the Barre Daily Times, a newspaper published at the city of Barre, in said district.

THEREFORE, you are hereby notified to appear at the probate court, in said district, on the day assigned, then and there to contest the allowance of said account, or to claim the residue of said estate as being, legatee and lawful claimant to said residue.

Given under my hand, this 12th day of June, 1915.

FRANK J. MARTIN, Judge.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS.

The aldermanic fire committee will conduct examinations at city hall Friday evening, June 18, at 7:30 o'clock for a vacancy in the fire department. Candidates are urged to secure applications from the city clerk and to be present promptly at the hour mentioned.

Aldermanic Fire Committee.

MARRIED.

June 9, 1915, in St. Andrew's church, Rutland, Ontario, Canada, Anne Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, to George Miller Ferguson, of Cape Charles, Ontario, Canada.

Witnesses: J. H. Thompson, J. H. Thompson, J. H. Thompson.

Minister of the Gospel, J. H. Thompson.

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